SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1894.

Sabseription by Matt Post-Paid. DAILY, Per Month. 80 52 BUNDAY, Per Year,
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Fr. V. News. The CUs and Suburban News Burren of the UNITED Programs News York Associated Person 1 at 21 to 12 Am west. All Information and decu-ments for pulse use instantly disseminated to the proas of the wave country.

Poreign Entanglements,

The proper policy of the United States with regard to foreign entanglements would be as follows:

Send a war ship to Hopelulu: Send a war ship to Apla Bay:

Keep a war ship within easy steaming distance of Binefields.

American sentiment and the American eagle will do the rest.

Send a War Ship to Honolulu!

We trust that Senator MORGAN of Alabama, who has shown in the most impressive way that a Southern Democrat can be a patriot, will not wait for one of his Republican colleagues to introduce a resolution requesting the President to despatch at once to Honolulu one of the war ships now lying idle at San Francisco. When British interests are held to require the continuous presence of a naval force in Hawalian waters, American interests, which are notoriously greater, can need no less protection Moreover, the Senate, largely influenced by Mr. Morgan, has committed itself to the declaration that the United States would view with disapproval a political change in the Hawaiian Islands calculated to bring them under even the moral control of any European power. Those who sincerely desire a given end will adopt the obvious means of gaining it; and none of the Senators who concurred in Mr. Mon-GAN's position toward Hawaii, can afford to leave unrebuked and unredressed the refusal of the Administration to heed Admiral WALKER's patriotic warning. As was to be expected, the Evening Post

makes light of Admiral WALKER's an-

nouncement that British residents in the Hawaiian Islands are intriguing for the restoration of the repudiated monarchy in the hope of assuring British ascendancy at Honolulu. The Evening Post applauds Mr. CLEVELAND for leaving the American flag unrepresented for months in Hawaiian waters, and sneers at the notion that common sense should prevent us from giving the English a free hand in Hawaii. Why ! Because, it says, Great Britain once refused to accept a cession of the islands, and therefore cannot now be suspected of any wish to control them. This is one of the half truths that constitute the meanest of lies, and in telling it the Evening Post mistakenly counted on the ignorance of its readers. It imagined them to be unaware of the reasous which forced the British Government to disavow the forcible seizure of Hawaii in February, 1843, by Lord GEORGE PAULET, commanding the frigate Carysfort. Before the news of that scizure and the resultant involuntary cession could reach England, Lord ABER-DEES had formally recognized the independence of the Hawaiian Islands, being and wasquite ready to support his Minister. constrained thereto by the acts of France and of the United States. Lord ABERDEEN knew that he could profit by Lord George's and English policy at Honolulu. They high-handed course only at the risk of instant war; for at that time our State Department was administered by no truckling Anglomaniae like Mr. GRESHAM, but by DANIEL WEBSTER, who above all men of his time deserved the name of the cace in behalf of the deposed Queen great American.

How much weight should be given to the opinions of the Evening Post on a question Involving our national interests will be evident when we point out that the editor of that newspaper was born a British subject; remained one until well advanced in years; and would be one still could be have managed to make a living in his native country.

A Good Fleet for the Gulf.

Early in the new year there will probably be assembled in West Indian waters the strongest modern American fleet ever sent there, and the strongest to be found on any station, not excepting the Asiatic. It will perhaps comprise either seven or eight war ships, forming an effective combination of speed and battery power. It will constitute. of course, a part of the North Atlantic equadron, Rear Admiral R. W. MEADE commanding. Foremost on the list will be the flagship

New York, Capt. R. D. Evans. This armored cruiser, of 8,200 tons, carries six 6-inch and twelve rapid-fire 4-inch rifles in her main battery and fourteen pieces in her secondary battery, while her full complement is 40 officers and 526 men. She has 10 inches of armor on her barbettes, 514 on her turrets, and 1 on her sides, with a protective deck 6 inches thick on the slopes. Next in size to her is the crack flyer Columbia, of 7,375 tons, Capt. SUMNER commanding, now, or lately, at Kingston. She carries an 8-inch gun, two 6-inch and eight 4-Inch rapid-fire guns, with twenty pieces in her secondary battery, and her complement, if fully supplied, would be 429 men. Next will come the 3,212 ton cruisers Cincinnati, Capt. GLASS. and Raleigh, Capt. MILLER. Each of these carries one 6 inch and ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, with fourteen pieces in the main battery, the complement being fixed at 20 officers and 202 men. Another pair of rruisers is found in the Marblehead, Commander O'NEIL, and the Montgomery, Commander Davis, the latter already in the Gulf. off Fort Morgan. These have a displacement at about 2.094 tons, each with a main battery of nine 5-inch rapid-fire guns and ten pieces in the secondary battery, the complement being 20 officers and 254 men each The seventh vessel is the Atlanta, 3,025 tons, Capt. CROMWELL commanding. She earries two 8-inch and six 6-inch rifles, with twelve smaller pieces, and her complement is 19 officers and 265 men. Lastly, it is possible that the Minneapolis, the sister ship of the Columbia, may join the fleet. It may be that some of these vessels will be absent, and that others will be added. Thus the Marblehead may possibly go to Europe. And again, pre-sing needs may cult some vessels of the squadron elsewhere. But there will be a good force in the Guill

custom to send the North Atlantic squadron thither in the winter, as the season is favorable for cruising there. Sometimes, as last winter, for example, at Rio de Janeiro, there are urgent calls for service elsewhere.

the year, and then they can work back north in the spring, passing the summer season at favorite watering places like Hampton Roads, Newport, and Bar Harbor.

Again, Secretary HERBERT agrees with naval officers that it is high time that the vessels of the squadron should practise fleet manceuvres together, their importance in actual combat being freshly brought to attention and emphasized by the great naval buttle off the mouth of the Yalu. The high average speeds of Admiral MEADE's fleet, with the exception of the Atlanta, will aid such manceuvres. The Columbia and Minneapolis have trial records averaging about 23 knots; the New York has 21; the Cincinnati and Raleigh are planned for 19 knots; the Montgomery and Marblehead reached about 19 and 1814 respectively. A cruise in the Gulf may give an opportunity for squadron evolutions, and then practice may come next summer in connection with the War

College course at Newport. But besides all this, the Gulf is a good place for a strong fleet just now, in view of Central American and other troubles in that neighborhood. The Nicaragua Canal question has reached an important stage in Congress. Independently of the pending bill for making the construction of this waterway a national enterprise, there is a movement for the formal abrogation of the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty. Affairs at Bluefields are quiet just now, but they call for careful vatching. Until the political future of the Mosquito reservation is better assured than it is now, its proximity to the line of the canal must make it an object of solicitude to the United States.

Altogether the presence of a powerful squadron in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, under Admiral MEADE, will be very timely this winter, for more reasons than one, and might prove a help in the not wholly impossible event of blundering diplomacy.

Wodehouse

The portrait of Major J. H. WODEHOUSE, lately British Minister to Hawaii, drawn by Admiral WALKER with a firm if not flattering hand, cannot be wholly pleasing to Great Britain. Possibly some of the sixteen letters omitted from the Admiral's correspondence as now published might supply fuller lineaments, but the outline sketch furnished in despatch No. 37 is striking.

For nearly thirty years, says this document, the constant struggle of Major WODEHOUSE had been to set English against American influence at Honolulu, and make it predominant, "and, as an essential part of this policy, to maintain the monarchy.' He was embittered and made hostile to our country by the overthrow of the Queen the establishment of a republic on the very eve of his retirement. In spite of his high functions, he had been a partisan royalist, and, according to the current belief, had been "in constant and secret communication with LILIUORALANI, and acting in the confidence of the royalist leaders; and he had certainly lost no opportunity to embarrass the present Government, disregarding the courtesies and amenities due from one in his position."

And yet, can this gentleman be charged with more than excess of zeal in his country's interests? Admiral WALKER declares it to be "a fact which should not be lost sight of, that English influence is always opposed to American influence in the Hawaiian Islands." He thinks that this antipathy eventually affects all British diplomatic representatives, and also British naval officers who remain long at Honolulu, and that "the commanding officer of the Champion had the same interests and views, But at least Minister Wodehouse and Capt. ROOKE were supporting English ideas appear to some advantage in contrast with Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM, who were playing into their hands. Indeed, Adwrites to Secretary HERBERT, that interferis un-American, forms a most cutting commentary on CLEVELAND and GRESHAM He says that an essential part of Wodenot se's policy of making English influence predominant in Hawaii was to maintain the monarchy, and this is also what they were trying to do. He says that WODEHOUSE was believed to be in secret communication with Queen Lit; but the performances of CLEVELAND and BLOUNT are less a matter of belief than of knowledge. He accuses WODEHOUSE of trying to embarrass Presideut Dole's Government, disregarding proper courtesies. In short, the Admiral seems almost to be engaged on a composite likeness, with the combined features of the

in the White House. We do not desire to detract from Admiral WALKER'S indignation at Minister Wode-HOUSE, but why should he expect that officer, as the servant of a monarchy, to do less than his best to restore the throne in Hawaii, when this is precisely what CLEVELAND and GRESHAM were endeavoring to accomplish?

advocates of royalty both at Honolulu and

The Solution of the Liquor Problem A committee has been formed, or rather has formed itself, for the purpose of collecting statistical information to be used in the study of the liquor problem." It is made up of fifty inquisitive and philanthropic gentlemen who propose to solve the question scientifically by a formula which has become fashionable of late years in the

so-called "social science."

The method was introduced, we believe, by the so-called Psychical Society of London. It consists in sending out to a large number of people a series of questions concerning their observations and impressions as to certain matters, and then tabulating the replies as statistically valuable. For instance, that society, essaying to construct a law regulating dreams, addressed a circular to people of supposed or reputed intelligence asking them about their dreams, for instances of the fulfilment of their dreams, and various other questions relating to the subject of dreaming. Here in New York some sociologist, as the term is, a professor at the business, has lately been pursuing the same plan to find out the operations of the minds of artists in the conceiving of pictures and the making of plastic designs. Does the picture or the sculpture, he asks. first appear as a completed whole to your imagination, in form and color, or does it grow up as you proceed in making it? The notion is that in this way the inquisitive philosopher can get hard facts on which to build his theories, instead of basing them on his own luner consciousness, and therefore

onn make them scientific. The circular of this committee of fifty is to be sent to "a large number of men in Why should these vessels be assembled in vertous parts of the country who are above these waters? In the first place, it is the lighty years of age, and who are engaged in mental work of a high class; Judges, lawyers, scientific and medical men, bankers, financiers, managers of corporations," and so on. Its purpose is to get together "a body of facts relating to the medical, legis-

to send the ships south about this time of liquor question, which will serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action," and secure "a measure of confidence on the part of the public not accorded to partisan statements." What these "facts" are to show thus authoritatively may be inferred from this general explanation of the information the committee deems important: "It to the counter consumntion of a moderate quantity of whiskey, wine, or beer conductes to the main-tenance of bealth cut working power in any class of mon? If so, in what class, and what is the average

quantity thus useful? " 2, What is the quantity of whiskey, wine, or beer which the average man in good health may commune daily without special risk of injuring his health? Does this vary in connection with variations of age. of elimate, or of occupation, and what are those va-

Such questions seem to call for opinions rather than facts. Moreover, the amount of liquor which is hurtful varies with different individuals and with different boilily conditions of the same individuals. Instances occur of men who live in strength to a great age, though they habitually consume alcoholic stimulant enough to incapacitate other people and kill them off in comparatively few years. Take the case of NOAH, for example. At the time of the flood NOAH had reached

the comparatively rips age of 600 years, though he seems to have been liable, if not addicted, to excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink. It is recorded in Genesis that after establishing himself on dry land "he planted a vineyard; and he drank of the wine and was drunken." This particular Instance of his intoxication is not related as an unusual occurrence in the experience of the patriarch, the inference being rather that it was the natural consequence of his having so much wine of his own make to drink, and that as a matter of course he was a drinker of the stimulant. NOAH is not condemned in the Scripture story for getting drunk, nor is he even criticised for it. Only HAM is denounced because he "saw the nakedness of his father" exposed in his helpless drunkenness. When NOAH got sober, he cursed HAM for his unfilial conduct, and blessed SHEM and JAPHETH because they went in and, with averted eyes, covered their drunken father. The offence was HAM's, and not NOAH's, according to the Biblical story. Moreover, drinking man as he was, Noan lived for 850 years after this particular instance of his drunkenness, dying at the good old age of 950 years.

The shameless daughters of Lot could not have made him drunk in his old age if he had not been a man disposed to drink to excess. According to the Scripture story, they had no difficulty in inducing him to drink. They took advantage of his weakness in that direction, evidently knowing of it from experience, for otherwise they would not have thought of the device. Here, too, there is in Scripture no condemnation of the drunkenness of Lot, though, of course, he could not have fallen a victim to the trick of his shameless daughters if he had not been a drinking man. This committee's more particular questions are put in a blank form accompanying their circular, and they are these:

"1. Age? 2. Occupation? 3. Are you a total abetain-er? 4. If so, have you always been so? 5. Do you drink spirits, wine, or beer occasionally as a so-cial function, but not daily? 8. Do you drink spirits, wine, or beer every day as a matter of habit? If so, please state the kind and the amount of liquor thus consumed. (If affirmative answers are given to either of the last two questions, please stare whether any particular form of alcoholic drink is in your case found to be specially desirable or undesirayour case found to be specially desirable or undesira-ble.) 7. Are you aware of any chronic disturbance of your health; and if so, what is its nature? A. Giv any facts derived from your personal experience which will throw light on the problems under invest!

From the answers to such questions the sociological philosophers expect to construct scientific law for the settlement of "the liquor problem." They are going about the inquiry with the greatest seriousness, as if on its result depended the whole well-being of society. So far the Psychical Society has not evolved a law of dreams demonstrable to the general satisfaction; but, all the miral WALKER's assumption, whenever he same, these fifty wise men are full of hope that by the method it has pursued, they will be able to solve the liquor problem, insoluble from the days of NoAH until their time, exne way, namely: If people don't drink, they will never get drunk.

Perjury and Privilege.

On Tuesday the LEXOW committee and Mr. Goff indulged in another megalocephalie debauch. Senator Lexow had been in conference with President MARTIN of the Police Board in regard to the CREEDEN case. Mr. MARTIN had officially informed Mr. Lexow that the Police Board had re stored Capt. CREEDEN to duty in compliance with the request of the committee. Before the regular business of the day began, Mr. Lexow made a declaration or statement, presumably for the benefit of the public and the correction of the police. He said that communications before the committee were privileged, that the Police Board had absolutely no ground for its course, that "a misuse of the testimony taken before the committee was a wrong and a contempt of the Senate of this State. Capt. CREEDEN's testimony was "privileged in the highest degree." The specifically protected him, and the Police Board had no legal right to take any action against him on the strength of his testimony; and that testimony could not be used against him in any way, nor could he be indicted on the strength of it.

Mr. Goff followed with the assertion that the Police Board, had it disobeyed the committee in the CREEDEN case, could have been indicted for contempt of the Senate, and probably for oppression. He argued that the case of a witness before the committee was analogous to that of a witness before

the Grand Jury. Dismissing Mr. Goff's analogies as bad for vagueness, we proceed to ask what is the authority upon which the Lexow committee relies for the bulldozing of the Police Board in the CREEDEN case ?* Contempt of either House of the Legislature is defined in the Revised Statutes. There is nothing in the definitions that could possibly include the conduct of the Police Board in suspending Capt. CREEDEN last Friday. What 'law" is the LExow committee doing business under? A resolution of one branch of the Legislature, a resolution authorizing a certain inquiry. Nobody can be compelled before that committee to incriminate himself. Capt. CREEDEN chose to do so, relying doubtless upon its promises. The Police Board very properly believed that his testimony showed im to be an unfit person to be on duty as a Police Captain, and it suspended him accordingly. Then the committee and Mr. flory got into a tremendous rage, summoned the President of the Board and the Superintendent of Pelice, and got them to promise to rescind the order of sus; ension. Finally, Mr. LExow and Mr. Golf put forch their pompeus pronunciamientos about con tempt and high privilege, and tried to show upon what a basis of irresistible authority the committee stands.

For the present it is beside the question to discuss the effect of the CREEDES testimony But in seneral it is considered good policy | lative, ethical and economic aspects of the | as capable or not capable of forming the

ground of a criminal prosecution. The question is, Has the Lexow committee any such privilege as entitles a police officer who has voluntarily inculpated himself before it, to retain his place and to prevent the Police Board from disciplining bim! To state the question is to answer it. It must be within the undoubted right of the Police Board to suspend or to remove a police Captain, and its conduct therein is subject to review only by the courts. While the police Board is acting within its powers, it cannot be transgressing the rights of any other body. The Lexow committee is guilty of contempt of the Police Board, and that Board has weakly yielded to pretences founded upon no law except the committee's will. Even Mr. Goff must know enough law to know that the privilege of Capt. CREEDEN does not extend beyond the right not to have his testimony used against him in a criminal prosecution. It does not and cannot exempt him from the liability to criminal prosecution. Article XV., section 2 of the Constitution of the State of New York offers a way, however, by which in a certain contingency, Capt. CREEDEN might escape by a somewhat higher privilege than that of the LEXOW committee:

"No person offering a bribe shall, upon any prosecution of the officer for receiving such bribe, be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor If he shall testify to giving or offering such bribe."

Suppose a church member testifies before the LEXOW committee that he is the owner of a disorderly house and has paid bribes for its protection, would it be contempt of the committee, and probably oppression, for the church to expel him from membership? Would the committee summon the elders or the deacons, and warn them not to punish that Lexow witness for his test!mony? Suppose the Lexow committee were investigating a case of bribery against certain members of the Senate, and a Senator had testified that he was guilty of bribery. Would it be contempt of the Senate for the Senate to expel the guilty man?

The Luxow committee is either making a tremendous "bluff" or it has a very erroneous and fattily enlarged notion of its powers. It has no more right to interfere with the disposition of Capt. CREEDEN'S case before the Police Board than it has to interfere with the treatment that he might receive in Masonic lodge, if he belongs to one. The privilege of a witness before it doesn't extend to the point of his being restored to the condition and place in which he was before his testimony was given. If he has chosen to admit that he has been guilty of bribery and perjury, his employers, private or public, have a right to take notice of his confession, and to withhold employment from him, not for the sake of punishing him, but for the sake of protecting themselves. The Police Board still owes this duty to the city, to relieve it from the services of a confessedly unworthy police officer. The LEXOW committee wants bribery, perjury, and blackmail protected, and insists that the Police Board shall protect them in the case of CREEDEN. It is unfortunate for the pulc that a swollen-headed committee has been able to get its orders, given without warrant of right or law, executed by three spineless Police Commissioners.

Mr. Tamsen, the new Sheriff elect, has deermined to retain in office the chief Tammany subordinates of Mr. SEXTON, and he has designated as counsel, at a salary of \$6,000, paid by the city, the largest on the Sheriff's roster, a former member of the Police Board, against whom the original crusade of the PARKHURST society was brought. The Tammany officials in the Sheriff's office, who have served successively under Mr. GRANT, Mr. GORMAN, Gen. SICKLES, and Mr. SEXTON are to be retained on account of their fidelity, trustworthiness, and fitness, notwithstanding the "clean sweep" of all Tammany men which was scheduled for Jan. 1.

There is a large clerical force in the Police Department at Headquarters, performing services which will cost the city next year \$60,000. A majority of these officials are Tammany men. When two Republican Commissioners, MURRAY and KERWIN, came into the Board this year, it was supposed that there would be changes, but there have been none. The Republican Commissioners have found the Tammany men serviceable and efficient. During the past few weeks the plan has been altered, and those who previously favored the most complete clean sweep now advocate the adoption by the Legislature of a law which will virtually retain in municipal office all the present officials below the grade of Commissioners or chiefs of department. This, of course, is not satisfactory to the thick-and-thin Republican partisans, but the other reformers appear to believe that Tammany administration is not so bad after all, and their desire for a clean sweep perceptibly cools as the first of January approaches.

The plain fact is that the municipal administration of city affairs has been capable and efficient. The charges made before the LEXOW committee have smirched Republicans and State Democracy men rather than members of the Tammany organization.

The reformers coming into power find that

many of the charges heretofore made against departmental chiefs were for campaign use only. They had no other foundation or sup-The Sheriff's office serves admirably as an illustration of this. For more than thirty years its affairs have been administered by Democrats, and no man in public life in New York can recall when a Republican was at the head of it, or the Republicans had anything to do with the election of the incumbent. John Kelly was twice Sheriff before he became the acknowledged leader of Tammany. HUGH GRANT left the Sheriff's office to become Mayor of New York. Here, if anywhere, among the local New York offices should the promised "clean sweep" be justified; and yet, as we have seen, the incoming Sheriff, Mr. TAMSEN, with the German-American reformers at his right hand, and likewise at his left hand, and with RIDDER and OTTENDORFER as his steady advisers, determines to leave the staff of Tammany officials with very little change. Thus it is that German-American reform is guaranteed, and hope tells a flat-

The attendance at the Free Lectures for the People since the first course of this season opened, about six weeks ago, has been 75,000. In all the years since the Board of Education made these lectures a feature of its programme the attendance has never been so large nor the interest so great as on the twelve nights of the course now completed. The second course will begin early in January, and there is every remon to believe that the twenty-three lecture units yet to come will swell the season's attendance to over 200,000. Dr. LEIPZIGER may o congratulated on this success. The lecture halls would not be crowded on every evening II had not been able to interest many men who are specially qualified to speak on science, history, art, exploration, and other edifying topics. and whose services are secured at a merely nom-

The Board of Education has asked for \$30,000 carry on these lectures during the present

season. It is not a dollar too much. The estimate cannot be reduced without curtailing the lectures and closing the doors in the face of thousands who are eager to embrace this educational opportunity. In our opinion the Board of Apportionment, which will act finally on the matter on next Monday, will have the full approval of the taxpayers of New York if it approves the full amount of the estimate.

The salutations of the gracious time to a great man, the Hon, GRORGE FRED WILLIAMS f Dedham, Massachusetts. The Hon, G. FRED WILLLIAMS has his eyeglass on his nose, his nose pointed to the North Star, his right hand in his waistcoat pocket, his left hand sweeping the horizon, his heart beating warmly for reform. Mr. Williams is now engaged in basting the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, and the only pimple upon the face of Mr. WILLIAMS'S perfect glory is the fact that Mr. Hill doesn't know that th young man is blasting, comminating, and ruining him. But Mr. Williams knows. Is there anything that Mr. WILLIAMS doesn't know?

Blessed old Philadelphia ! Several clergy men of that revered city have petitioned the Committee on Libraries in the Board of Education to have Mr. Du MAURIER's "Trillby " removed and circulated no more. Mr. Du MAURIER has many happinesses, and new humor must be inspired in him by these divagations of the unco guid.

Harvard seems to have nearly a thousand more students than Yale, and yet Yale seems to get the rowers and the kickers and baseball enthusiasts. Evidently a great deal of Cantabrigian alent is wasted on deep, silent thought or the ballets.

The attention of the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN should be and hereby is called to the tear-exuding fact that the Baltimore Sun is in a ondition of nervous prostration on his account. It has been said by our estoomed Raltimore conemporary for some years that Mr. Gorman is the fifth essence of all the simples and com-pounds abominated by the Mugwumps. Mr. GORMAN has received distinct notice, not once or fifty times only, that he has got to go. The coolness with which he stays must be regarded as another evidence of his innate and acquired depravity. If the Mugwumps tell him to be off evade, erump, has he any business to linger. Who is this man GORMAN, any way? In whom does the Constitution yest the power of electing Senstors ? Notoriously in the Mugwumps, They are the electors. They are the people. Mr. GORMAN wants to get a move on him.

The large and frequent eloquence of the Hon. BEAUCHAMP CLARK of Missouri was strangely derelict when the Weister statue was talked about in Congress. Mr. WEBSTER has been gone for some time, and the Hon. Bur. Spainogn is going, and so the great places of colossal eloquence must remain untenanted. But the Hon. BEECHAM CLARK of Missouri has that delightful style, that high-colored felicity of speech, that original wit, that pristine humor, that continuousness of unterrified yawp that make Missouri and the galleries wonder. New Hampshire has her BLAIR, Massachusetts her ELIJAH MORSE, Missouri her HEECHAM CLARK. Why was this voice unheard when an orator was to be lauded? Why was the welkin treated like a dome of sawdust, and not made to churn and chortle in the delicious dance of speech? You can see Rurus CHOATE nudging the godlike DANIEL in the midst of his buff waistcost. "Sh! sh! CLARK of Missourl is up. There is going to be fun. Mr. WERSTER, will you kindly take that fifty-dollar bill out of the cuff of your coat? I will shake you for a half a dozen hats for the orator."

Mr. GRESHAM'S propensity for doing things and afterward notifying Congress about them is freshly illustrated by his agreement to pay Great Britain \$425,000 for the settlement of damages under the Paris award of 1893.

That award did not directly impose damages

for the seizure of Canadian vessels, although it established certain conclusions on which a claim for damages might be founded. It was called upon for certain findings of fact which were to be binding upon the two Governments; and then the question whether either was liable to the other, and the extent of the liability, were to be subjects of further negotiation. For example, the value of the vessels seized or ordered out of Behring Sea, the value of their cargoes, and the actual ownership of such vensels, were not determined by the Paris tribunal.

It did find that the United States had no ownership in the open waters of lichring Sea beyond the ordinary territorial limits. It found also that in those open waters, between Aug. 1 1886, and July 15, 1889, inclusive, the Cocwin seized the Carolena, the Thornton, and the Onward, and warned away the Favorite, while the Rush seized the Anna Beck, the W. P. Sayward, the Dolphin, the Grace, the Alfred Adams, the Ada, the Juanita, the Pathinder, the Black Diamond, and the Minnie, besides ordering the Triumph, the Ariel, and the Kate out of Behring Sea, and warning the Triumph at another time not to enter it. In addition, the Pathfinder on March 27, 1890, was seized at Neah Bay on charges previously made.

Here, then, are twenty cases, involving eighteen different vessels. They were engaged in a kind of pelagic scaling since made unlawful under the decision of the Paris tribunal, being carried on with firearms and, of course, without regard to the close season, the zone of protection, which have since been established. Hence it injured the value and earning capacity of the seal islands of the United States.

Admitting, however, that no set-off could be obtained on this latter ground against the dam ages claimed, it is yet familiar experience that claims of this sort may greatly exceed the amount fairly due or even expected by the claimant. As to the agreement made by Mr. GRESHAM, possibly Congress may prefer to close the affair on that basis rather than go to the exense of a commission for taking testimony on

A reporter of the Boston Herald has been prospecting for wet goods in Maine. In Lewison, population about 24,000 or 25,000, he finds from 400 to 500 liquor sellers. These figures must be erroneous. It is absolutely impossible to get a drink in Lewiston or any Maine town, unless you go into a place and ask for a drink.

Thus far it has been the fate of the pneumatic gun not to be actually tried in naval warfare, and yet to make approaches toward trial. The Morgan line steamer bought here by Brazil, fitted up with a pneumatic gun, and enamed the Nictheroy, actually reached Rio de Janeiro, but before she could be, or at any rate before she was, tested in combat, the rebellion collapsed.

Now the report is that China wants the Nictheroy, and is negotiating with Brazil for its purchase; but simultaneously comes news of peace proposals that seem likely to put an end war in the Orient. In any case, before the Nietheroy could get to China, assuming that Brazil would run the risk of embroiling herself with Japan or of making herself liable to damages by selling the vessel, and also that Japan did not capture her on the war, the war would

We may safely assume, therefore, that the orean war will not see a practical test in battle of the Nictherny. It is quite certain that her crew would have been in a had hox had she formed a part of Admiral Trac's fleet in sattle off the Yalu, with the Japanese rapid fire guns attacking her beyond the utmost range of er dynamite thrower. On the other hand, had her gun been dismounted and made a part of the defences of Port Arthur, perhaps it might have given a great account of itself.

That Shork to the Goo tions.

From the Emplois Frening Times.

The Souls captally exposure of the fact that the blackmallers who were unmasked by Follow Captain freeden's contession are not Tannuary men, but embers of the Cleveland, or Anti-Snapper. fact, was printed in yesterday's Times. It must have been an unpleasant surprise to a number of the faith-ful anti-duappers in this vicinity, who have always saumed that everything had came out of Tan and that the anti-Tammany Democrats were all saints

BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

s. Hopkins Prescribes It as the Mos Healthful Exercise They Can Take,

Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins, at the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon, gave a lecture to women who sacrifice their health and beauty through unnecessary devotion to home or society. Mrs. Hopkins is from Boston, and is an ardent advocate of bloyeling for women. The subject of her paper was

Out-of-door Life for Women." Mrs. Hopkins said that while various forms of outdoor exercise were good, bicycling should have the precedence, "It is the greatest cure for insomnia ever known," said she. "As a soother of nerves unstrung it has no equal, and as a banisher of wrinkles and rejuvenator of age it is wonderfully efficacious. When such women as Mrs. Mary Livermore advocate the wheel, when Frances Willard not only rides, but de-clares that the wheel will bring a physical evangel to women, when Mrs. Miller, the apostle of grace and beauty, believes in it heart and soul, and physicians recommend it, it is time that the whine about the wheel's being unlady-like was stopped.

soul, and physicians recommend it, it is time that the whine about the wheel's being unlady-like was stopped.

"There is a right and a wrong way to ride a wheel," she continued. "Riding to make or break records is abusing a healthful pastime, and it is to be regretted that any woman should ape a foolish young man who rides like a quadruped, giving his shoulders a permanent stoop. Many women have looked askance at cycling because they did not admire the appearance of a woman on a wheel. Those who tirge women of taste to ride must not make the wheel conspicuous in any way. Some costumes are pictureaque and some are serviceable, and there are some without either beauty or common sense. The latter are the creations of a certain class of women who are always rebeiling because they are women. They are not content to excel in a womanly way, but want to ape their brothers. There are always women who are willing sacrifices on the alter of reform, but these are women who desire to be conspicuous, and they will invite personal criticism rather than vegetate in obscurity. I do not approve of knickerbockers. We need something as an antidate for the absurdity of costume which threatens us. I hope the conservative women, and most women are conservative will not become disgusted. The whiel is destined to create a revolution in the physical life of woman."

Mrs. Hopkins recommended as a cycling costume a combination suit of flannet, equestrian trousers, a short skirt, close-fitting hat, gauntlet gloves, and leggins of leather or cloth reaching to the knee. She said she had attended the Michaux Club, recently formed, and was glad to notice that the ladies all wore the short skirts.

NEWTON LEAVES CROW HILL. McKane's Chief Lieutenant Gets a Cool Re-

ception at Gravesend, Richard V. B. Newton, the ex-Justice of Gravesend, was released yesterday morning from the Kings county penitentiary after com-pleting his nine months sentence for his participation in the McKane election frauds. wore a brand new suit of clothes and a black moustache of thirty days' growth. He looked in excellent health when he emerged from the prison, about 6 o'clock, and entered a coach with Teddy Foley, his racing partner, and one

with Teddy Foley, his racing partner, and one of the keepers. The party was driven to the Sheriff's office, where Newton squared accounts with the authorities by paying the fine of \$750 which was included in the sentence. Newton and Foley were hurried down to Coney Island as fast as the horses could carry them.

Their first stopping place was at Vanderveer's Hotel, where Newton was welcomed by his wife, whom he married a few days before he went to Crow Hill. Newton was much interested in the baby that made its advent on Thanksgiving Day. Newton received an unexpectedly cool welcome as he made his way to his new home on Surf avenue. Old friends scarcely noticed him as he passed by, and it was a relief to him when he reached home and received the warm greetings of his aged mother and three brothers. Some flowers and other decorations had been placed on the plazza in honor of his return, but he told his brothers to have them removed.

Newton's string of horses is at New Orleans, and after Christmas he and Foley will go there, it is not thought that he will find the Gravesend atmosphere congenial for a permanent residence.

GOULD EXECUTORS' ANSWERS.

Kausas Pacific Bonds were Disposed of by The answers of the children of Jay Gould, as executors of his estate, and of Russell Sage to the suit brought by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis to compel restitution of about \$11,000,000 to the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, were filed yesterday. The home owned \$10,000 worth of yesterday. The nome owned \$10,000 worth of these bonds which it alieges Gould and Sage as trustees for the reorganization under an agreement of May 1, 1879, diverted to their own use. The home has a motion in the Surrogate's Court to compet the executors of Gould to file an inventory of his estate with a view of finding traces of these bonds.

he answers which are similar, say that tid and Sage acted under the directions of a total and sage actel under the directions of a decree of the Supreme Court of this State in disposing of the bonds, that the present action is barred by the statute of limitations, and that if it is not so barred, the relief should be sought in the courts of Kansas, where the trust in some of its phases is now under consideration.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, Three hundred thousand france have been raised by

the women of France for a memorial to M. Carnot. Mine. Carnot wishes the money to be used to help the ridows of workingmen with families. Night refuges in Paris shelter the arts. The nine establishments hat year were used by 137 actors, 43 singers, 71 musicians, 12 plantsts, 20 architects, 308 rtists (painters), 14 authors, and 28 journalists. It was chiefly through the persuasion of Alexande Ireland, the author of the "Booklover's Euchiridion, who died recently in England at the age of 85, that Waldo Emerson went to England to lecture i

1847. For over forty years Mr. Ireland was connected with the Monchester Examiner.

The Duke of Athol has twenty-three titles, the Duke of Hamilton seventeen, the Dukes of Argyll and Buc-clough each sixteen, the Marquis of Bute fifteen, and the Duke of Abercorn thirteen. The Duke of Rich-mond has only nine, but three of them are dukedoms Great Britain and one in France.

Travellers in France must be careful about their sil ver change; not only are the foreign coins, which were formerly current, no longer accepted, but the French two franc and one-franc pieces issued before 1864 have been called in, and are now worth only worth only their weight in silver, less than half their face value.

Dr. John Murray of the Challenger expedition, who for some years has been trying to sir England ap to send out an expedition to the Antartic recently re-ceived from the French Academy of Sciences the ceived from the Frence account of Cuvier prize for eminence in natural history. The prize has been awarded in the past to two Americans, Louis Agassiz and the late Dr. Leidy of Philadelphia. A shepherd who can tell from seeing a patient's halr what his disease is, and whose cures are miraculous,

attracts hundreds of people daily to the village of Raiberech, near Harburg, in Germany. To protect his own health he refuses to see more than a fixed num-ber daily, who must hold tickets which were distrib-uted by its ated by the local constable, till a firm of speculators bought them all and sold there for high prices. The police authorities are investigating the matter. Livery cloth is distributed sunually, according to the great officers of state. Four and a half yards

o an old custom, by the London Conet of to the great during the house been sent lately to the Lord Chanceller, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Steward, and the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign departments. The Attor-ney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Recorder, and mon Sergeant of the city of London received each six yards of black and six of green cloth

Viruna is stirred up over the refusal of the Minister of Education to appoint Prof. Franz Breutano, the psychologist, to the vacous chair of philosophy in the interestly there, notwithers ofthe the re-commendathe resonance of the faculty. Prof. Brestain was a catholic priest and professor at Warriage, but resigned his professorship and gave up his prostitues when the destruction of Papal Intalibility was made. In 1874 he was called as professor to Vicina, where he remained its years, when he to came marged to be married. To recupe he was told by the Musister of Education that he could not read the Musister of Education that he could not read. ration that he could not retain his place; he was allowed, however, to remain as a private decent per-forming in substance all the duties of a professor. sent action is toroped upon as a vileaf reaction which is spreading over Austria.

The Beath of a Cuban Centennyian,

From the New Indones Times Democrat. The death of Lorenzo Torres is announced Madrene, Cular. This gentleman was noted for his must and reduced ways, about a factoristical behalf never left the native force, altrough in Freed to reach the rips age of 193 years. His children, to the number of eventeen uinery eight grandenit in a and 110 greatgranded liften accompanied his remains to their last

Horrible Taurine Hundiwork. Frank Crunch of South Plymouth tracewiy ea-raged teath Westnesday at the hands of a feroclous

In His Collar Instead. From the Wisskington Econing Star "Do you expect to get anything in your stocking this Christman of a facetious Congressmen of a

VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

THE "INSUBORDINATION" OF AD-

The Proposed Court-martial Proceedings Against that Patriotle American Officer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR! When I desire to learn Mr. Grover Cleveland's tropp of mind, I search the columns of the Evening Park Accordingly I find on this British dependency's editorial page the opinion that Walker's letter on Hawalian affairs ought to :sult in his court-martialling for insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer."

This is the only sentiment seeming to surge through the soul of England's newspaper ally. Not a word about a protest against Great Britain's continued assertion of the right to search the high seas in her own interests a modified form merely of her claims of 1812. Not a word about American rights, dignity, or interests. Not a word in behalf of the spirit of '76 as now savived in Hawaii.

No, Mr. Cleveland and the Evening Post simply show their teeth at the venturesome and rebellious Admiral Walker. The two British allies protest against entangling alliances in Hawali, and "go in" for them helter-skelter in China. Why? Simply because the British lion's tail wags the other way in this instance.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

THE TRIPLE SOMERSAULT.

Witness Testides to Its Regular Popformance in Hengler's Circus, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Sun-

day's Sun contained an interesting article from a magazine on triple somersaults, in which is was asserted that no one had ever performed a triple somersault as a regular part of his daily work. As THE SUNdid not controvert the statement made by the writer, it will probably be willing to have an authentic correction.

Late in the sixtles or early in the seventies the writer saw on several occasions the triple somersault turned by an athlete named, I think, Myers. When I saw him he was performing in Hengler's Circus, Glasgow, and this particular feature was the attraction of the whole show. As I recall Myers (if that was his name), he had the most marvellous legs imaginable, magnificently developed, and entirely out of "drawing" with his trunk—his body was that of any ordinarily robust person of equal height, but the legs were so abnormal that the muscles of the thighs, inside, rubbed against each other as he walked; and his jumping was a revelation, his final act being, as I have stated, the triple somersault, which he did over a company of soldiers drawn up with rifles at the "shoulder" and bayonets fixed.

How long he had been doing it or continued to do it I am unable to say, being only a boy at the time and not following such performers with the interest that comes to maturer years, but the fact that he did it every day at that time is indelibly impressed on my mind.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.

J. S. L. A. Hengler's Circus, Glasgow, and this particular

IMPORTANT IDEAS. Judge Charles P. Baly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I clip the following from last week's issue of the Court Journal:
"Ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, despite his advanced years and the recent death of his wife, is look-

ing remarkably well and attends daily at his offices in William street. The Judge is engaged writing his reminiscences, which should be most interesting. As a member of the Assembly in 1843, he introduced the bill giving us Central Park. For this alone his statue As an "old fogy" permit me to say that I, for one, endorse heartily the above paragraph,

one, endorse heartily the above paragraph, it is within my recollection and perhaps that of many of your readers that great opposition existed to the bill creating Central Park, more particularly from those interested in the "Batters' enlargament," which, it was then considered, would be sufficient recreation ground to meet the requirements of New York city. The first bill creating Central Park located it at what was then known as the Jones estate, part of which included Jones Wood, and ran east of Third avenue to tae East River. This was subsequently set as deby petition of the Jones family, who deemed the price offered to be inadequate to its real value. This was a great mistake on the part of the Jones family, the carton was then changed to the present site, and if Judge Charles P. Daly was the sponsor of the bill let us y all means homor him in the manner suggested toward which I would like to contribute my mite.

Advice for Express Companies.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: Why don't the express companies make a parcel rate for all packages of five pounds or less at, say, 25 cents the percel to all points within a radius of a thousand miles from the office from which the parcel may be sant? I am moved to this inquiry by the fact that not long ago moved to this inquiry by the fact that not long ago I had occasion to send a parcel weighing 52 ounces to a point 600 miles to the west. The charge was 50 cents, or two cents less than letter postage, which for ordinary distances is supposed to be the very highest rate of transportation. The parcel I eing a book at the cat one cent for two ounces. I took if to the Post office, thus, putting 20 cents in the pocket of Uncle Sam, keeping v4 cents in my own pocket, and preventing 50 cents from getting into the pocket of the express company. If occurs to me that it would be money in the hands of the express people If they would adopt this 25-cent rate on all parcels, for very many persons would send small packages who are prevented from doing so now by the excessive charges which prevail.

Complaint Against an Express Company. To rus Eprron or Tun Sux-Sir: Can there be any good reason why an express tackage of two small books sent properly directed from a prominent New York publishing house to actitizen of North Brookfield, Mass., should come to hand a week late marked "Billed to Springfield" and "astray".

North Brookfield Journal please copy.

Sorns Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 19.

Concerning Railroad Passes.

To the Editor of The Scs-Sir: An incident re-cently came under my notice in which an editor hold-ing an annual pass on a railroad was called on by the onductor to surrender it. He was at the time a humconductor to surrender it. He was at the time a nua-dred miles from home, and having no money was obtiged to quit the train at the first stop and get enough from friends to buy a ticket home. The mass was taken up because the editor had sold out his paper. He held it because he had taken a position on another paper, and because it had very mearly expired. He was acting in good faith, and supposed he had a right to use the pass. Is a railroad justified in thus taking a man unawares? In other words, would to be liable for damages in putting him off the train under such circumstances?

SUNBEAMS.

-A Lacona dog is in diagrace because he swallowed

THENTOS, N. J.

contagious."

his mistress's false teeth. The name of a steamship hailing from Honolulu to Likelike-pronounced "leaky leaky."

A Maine physician certified that one of his late patients "died of old age, and that said disease

-The Boston Police Commission has decided that a sandwich served with a drink after 11 P. M. is not food within the meaning of the law.

—A man arrested in Rochester for illegally representing himself as a physician pleaded that Doctor was

part of his legal name, but the plea didn't avail. -Nearly all the comic valentines, found in aimous every part of the civilized world, are made in Williamsturgh, where the work goes on from one end of the year to the other. The factory turns out more than 14,000,000 of the "comics" in a year.

Since the introduction of trolley cars in Brooklyn house can be bought very clean in some of the car stables. Not long area to

stables. Not long ago a lot were auctioned off and a pediffer is said to have poid 73 cents for a bony animal which, though it was a skeleton, was driven away at a six-mile-an-hour gait.

One of the curious importations of the holiday time is very green and fluffy German moss. It comes ne packages five or six inches in length by 214 in breadth and thickness, and such a package sells f ten cents. It is enough to give to a German Christmas

D

tree an sir of the fatherland.

Mexican drawn work, a sort of delicats and expensive her, is occasionally seen in this town. It de-rives its name from the fact that it is much made in Mexico, and that the effects are obtained partly by fraving single threads from the material and upon this building the design. The work is spidery in the extreme and is especially suitable to amusi articles for the table

cillary is made easy in this town. Not only are there valets to be said on the cooperative plan and bundlegs especially exceed to supply backelor spart-ments, but an upholstery in a fashionable quarter cakes a special amountement of bachelors' furn ice. No such care is taken for bachelor maids, and is only by special good fortune that a working woman of to alcrate facome is stile to live eigewhere than in

The highest amount that Col. Sobert G. Ingersoll The highest amount that Cot. Robert G. Ingreson ever received for delivering a single lecture was \$3,000, in Chicago. At another time, in the same city, be received \$4,100. His receipts for a Sunday night lecture in New York, 70 per cent, of the gross receipts, amount to from \$1,000 to \$1,500. In small risks the receipts on this lasses sometimes figure as low as \$500, but his lectures in large places bring the average up but his lectures in large places bring the average up to \$1,0:0 a night. The Colonel's liberal fashion of entertaining prevents him from becoming as rich as men would be with his opportunit while he is financially well-to-do, his wordly posses

sions are not large in proportion to his income olleague. "Not in my stocking. I get werything in the note nowadays."